

RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.)

Together with the Annual Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.)

FOR THE YEAR

1964

RHYL:

W. N. Douglas & Co., Ltd., 31 Sussex Street.

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**(D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
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(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.)

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1964

URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL

Health Department Offices:

2 EDWARD HENRY STREET, RHYL. Tel. No.: Rhyl 1450.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1964:

Councillor FRANCIS T. JONES, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

Cllr. GLYN VAUGHAN	Cllr. D. E. HAMER JONES.
(Chairman).	„ Mrs. C. E. M. EDWARDS.
„ W. ELWYN CONWAY.	„ ERIC J. DAVIES.
„ J. C. ESPLEY.	„ V. E. TREHEARN.
„ C. E. GARNETT.	„ EMLYN WILLIAMS, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. W. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. G. BLACK, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. KAYE, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Building Inspector:

J. A. ROBERTS.

Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

W. A. FIELD, B.E.M., A.C.C.S.

Clerks:

S. R. SYMS, S. R. JONES.

Shorthand Typist:

Miss P. SNAPE.

Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES.

Engineer-in-Charge Pumping Station:

F. DAVIES.

Disinfector:

A. S. JONES.

Rodent Officer:

W. H. THOMAS.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For the Year 1964.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my fourth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1964.

The Registrar General's estimation of population was 21,570, which is an increase of 130 over the previous year. It is pleasing to record that the Births (368) exceeded Deaths (348) by 20 and the crude birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 17.1, and when adjusted for the higher proportion of old people in the local population, the standardised rate was 19 compared with the national average of 18.4. In 1964 there were six deaths of infants under one year, giving a local infant mortality rate of 16.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with the national average of 20. This is very welcome news, as I was particularly concerned about the high rate in 1963, but it is difficult to elucidate the reasons for the improvement in 1964.

There were four still births in the year, giving a still birth rate of 10.7 per 1,000 births compared with the national average of 16.4.

The local illegitimate rate of 114 per 1,000 live births compares unfavourably with the national average of 72, and was a steep rise on the previous year. This rate tends to fluctuate considerably from year to year and these fluctuations may be due to variation in the influx of pregnant women to the town who wish to take advantage of anonymity and work in the seasonal trades through the pregnancy. It is always difficult to investigate matters of this nature.

The local death rate in 1964 was 16.1 per 1,000 of the population and when adjusted for the higher numbers of old people in the population, the standardised rate was 12.6 compared with the national death rate of 11.3. There was a rise in the deaths from cancer compared with the previous year, mainly

due to a steep increase in death from cancer of the lung, which was almost double that of 1963. It cannot be too strongly emphasised to the public the dangers of air pollution and cigarette smoking as a big contributory factor to chronic bronchitis and lung cancer. Lectures are given to school children and posters are displayed, but little progress is likely to be made until there is a change in the public attitude to smoking.

Steady progress is being made in raising the amenity standards of flats in the town and ensuring that these premises comply with the necessary fire precaution standards.

Registration of premises for the purposes of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, commenced in the latter part of the year.

I would like to see more progress for the provision of housing accommodation for the elderly and needy and the clearing of the remainder of the slum houses in the town.

During the year 116 cases of Measles occurred, which is an average number, and 8 cases of Food Poisoning, of which 5 patients were from outside the area and admitted to the local hospitals for treatment. There were 7 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, and the decline in the incidence of the disease appears to be very slow. Close liaison is maintained between the various hospitals and local authorities, in limiting the spread of the disease; most of the cases are in persons of over 45 years of age.

The National Press has commented during the year of the state of the beaches in Britain and mention has been made of the out-moded arrangements of many seaside authorities in discharging untreated sewage into the sea. The Government, acting on the advice given in the Public Health Laboratory Service Report of 1958, which showed that there was virtually no risk to health in bathing in sewage polluted water, have accepted that it is quite satisfactory for coastal resorts to continue this practice, subject to certain conditions.

In practice, speaking generally on conditions in Great Britain, sea pollution arises from many sources including river water, and any improvements to sewerage disposal arrangements by an individual authority should be carried out with the agreement and co-operation of all neighbouring authorities, including the river authority, so that the improvements

are not nullified by adjoining authorities continuing to discharge untreated sewage into sea and river waters nearby. I would like to see set up throughout Great Britain joint sewerage boards comprising of representatives of local and river authorities, so that comprehensive schemes can be implemented to ensure that pollution in sea and river water can be tackled satisfactorily. It is often difficult to obtain voluntary agreement between local authorities on matters appertaining to sewerage where all money expended brings in no return. I am of the opinion that if this suggestion is not adopted, the Government may find it necessary, as a last resort, to compulsorily set up these sewerage boards.

I should like to pay tribute to the excellent work that has been carried out in the town during the year by the voluntary associations, and in particular to the Women's Voluntary Service with the Meals-on-Wheels Service, the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance organisations. Also, I would like to compliment the Abbeyfield Society on their excellent work in the relief of loneliness in old people.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee, the Council Officials, and in particular to Mr. Lloyd Jones and Staff of the Health Department, and Dr. G. W. Roberts, County Medical Officer.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Land area exclusive of foreshore	1,700 acres
Land area inclusive of foreshore	2,579 acres
Population at Mid-year 1964 (Registrar General's estimate)	21,570
Population change compared with previous year (increase of)	130
Number of inhabited properties (end of 1964)	7,368
Number of empty properties (end of 1964)	,103
Rateable value of the Urban District at end of 1964	£1,229,235
Product of a penny rate	£4,884
General rate in £1	11s. 3d.
No. of rated premises	8,592

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT.

The town, which was originally a small fishing village, is situated at the mouth of the River Clwyd and has become renowned as a seaside resort, with a particularly favourable climate, being dry, a high sunshine record and invigorating sea breezes. The town is also blessed by miles of sand and an unparalleled view of the North Wales coast, Clwydian range of hills, and the mountains of Snowdonia. In recent times, the town has become increasingly residential and many people from Merseyside and the Midlands have taken up residence in retirement. Since the last war, small industries, mainly of a light nature, have been established in the town, and the local employment situation now presents a much more balanced picture than in pre-war days, when the locality was entirely dependent on the seasonal trade. Opportunities for employment of young people also exist in Deeside industrial undertakings, which are within daily travelling distance.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births: Male 196, Female 172	368
Legitimate live births: Male 172, Female 154	326
Illegitimate live births: Male 24, Female 18	42
Illegitimate local rate per 1,000 live births	114
National Illegitimate rate per 1,000 live births	72
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	17.06
Birth rate comparability factor	1.11
Birth rate standardised	18.94
National birth rate per 1,000 population	18.4
Still births (total)	4
Legitimate still births	3
Illegitimate still births	1
Local still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	10.75
National still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	16.4
Infant deaths under one year of age	6
Legitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year	3
Illegitimate infant deaths under age of 1 year	3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	16.3
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	71
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age (Neo-natal)	5
Legitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	3
Illegitimate infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	2
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.6
National neo-natal mortality rate	13.8
Total perinatal deaths (still-births and deaths under one week combined)	9
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	24.2
National perinatal mortality rate per 1,00 live and still births	28.2
Deaths in first week of life (early neo-natal period)	5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.6
Maternal mortality, including abortion:	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

DEATHS.

Deaths: Male 183, Female 165	348
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	16.13
Comparability factor	0.78
Death rate standardised per 1,000 population	12.58
National death rate for England and Wales	11.3

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT.

The following table shows the change in population, due to migration:—

Year	Mid-year population: R.G. est. figure.	Population change during year.	Change in population due to births and deaths only during year.	Changes in population due to migration.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1872... ..	4,229	—	—	—
1882... ..	6,500	—	—	—
1891... ..	6,474†	—	—	—
1901... ..	8,461†	—	—	—
1911... ..	9,005†	—	—	—
1921... ..	13,490†	—	—	—
1931... ..	13,485†	—	—	—
1951... ..	18,745†	—	—	—
1952... ..	18,800	+ 55	+ 7	+ 48
1953... ..	18,900	+ 100	+ 10	+ 90
1954... ..	19,200	+ 300	— 1	+ 30
1955... ..	19,300	+ 100	— 38	+ 138
1956... ..	19,510	+ 210	+ 43	+ 253
1957... ..	19,590	+ 80	— 15	+ 95
1958... ..	19,710	+ 120	— 17	+ 137
1959... ..	19,810	+ 100	— 6	+ 106
1960... ..	19,940	+ 130	+ 24	+ 106
1961... ..	21,120	+ 1180	+ 47	+ 1133
1962... ..	21,290	+ 170	+ 1	+ 169
1963... ..	21,440	+ 150	— 32	+ 118
1964... ..	21,570	+ 130	+ 20	+ 110

†Census Returns.

A minus sign in column (4) indicates an excess of deaths over births.

WARD POPULATIONS.

Area	Acreege	1951 Persons	1961 Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
Rhyl U.D.	1,700	18,868	21,737	9,762	11,975	12.8
Wards:						
East	375	2,238	3,028	1,312	1,716	8.1
East Central ...	150	1,924	1,994	869	1,125	13.3
South Central ...	110	2,372	1,942	886	1,056	17.7
South East	431	3,265	4,906	2,157	2,749	11.4
South West	427	3,919	5,271	2,471	2,800	12.3
West	147	2,914	2,668	1,198	1,470	18.1
West Central ...	60	2,236	1,928	869	1,059	32.1

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS, 1961.

	Private house-holds	Population in private households	Structurally separate dwellings occupied	Rooms occupied	Persons per room	Percentage of persons at more than 1½ per room
Rhyl U.D.	7,371	20,236	7,089	35,028	0.59	3.8
Wards:						
East	1,088	2,744	1,074	4,719	0.61	2.4
East Central ...	562	1,496	435	2,870	0.53	4.4
South Central ...	702	1,938	699	3,634	0.54	1.0
South East	1,790	4,843	1,782	8,209	0.61	1.8
South West... ..	1,649	5,094	1,648	7,501	0.69	4.0
West	936	2,404	908	4,814	0.53	6.7
West Central ...	644	1,717	543	3,281	0.54	9.8

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DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

The table below indicates the common causes of death in order of importance as extracted from national returns:—

44%	...	Heart disease.
17%	...	Vascular lesions of C.N.S.
13%	...	Cancer, excluding cancer of lung.
8½%	...	All other causes.
5½%	...	Bronchitis.
5%	...	Other circulatory diseases.
2½%	...	Cancer of lung.
2½%	...	Pneumonia.
2%	...	Other respiratory diseases.

Cancer: The total deaths from cancer has this year been higher than the previous three years and the highest record over the past twelve years. The deaths from lung cancer have increased by 10 per cent. on the total cancer deaths, also 67 per cent. over last year's lung cancer deaths. These figures shown below are an extract from the R.G. returns:—

Cancer deaths	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Lung	11	8	7	6	6	12	15	13	12	12	20
Stomach	9	10	4	13	10	10	13	9	9	5	8
Breast	7	7	6	8	6	6	9	7	6	4	8
Uterus	1	1	1	2	5	3	4	4	3	5	2
Leukaemia	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	2
Other sites	28	33	32	26	22	27	34	26	17	29	28
Total deaths all sites ...	58	60	51	57	50	60	75	60	50	59	68

Coronary Heart Disease: During the past twenty years there has been a considerable rise in the incidence of this disease, and although improved methods of certification of death may have accounted for some of the rise, it is generally considered that there has been a real rise in the incidence of this disease.

The following chart shows the annual deaths from this disease in the district in recent years:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Deaths	40	55	46	59	60	80	62	87	85	81	79

Average for 1951-57: 50 per annum. Average for 1958-64: 76 per annum.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 6 deaths of infants under one year of age notified locally, of which 5 occurred in the first four weeks of life. Details of the deaths are given below:—

Age at death	Cause of death	(M. or F.)
2 months	Broncho pneumonia	M.
2 hours	Atelectasis, prematurity, meningo myelocoele	F.
4 hours	Prematurity (33 weeks), delivery breech with cord twice around neck	F.
1 day	Prematurity (gross)	F.
1 day	Prematurity (29 weeks)	M.
9 hours	Haemolytic disease of newborn, Rhesus incompatibility	F.

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR PAST FOURTEEN YEARS IN DETAIL AND SOME EARLIER RECORDS.

Year	Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population	Number of local births: R.G. return	Local crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Local adjusted rate	National birth rate per 1,000 population	Local deaths: R.G. return	Crude death rate per 1,000 population	Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	National death rate per 1,000 population	Infant deaths: Under 1 year of age	Local infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	National infant mortality rate
1882	6,500	167	25.8	—	—	92	14.0	—	—	—	—	—
1891	6,474	166	25.0	—	—	155	24.0	—	—	—	—	—
1901	8,461	176	20.8	—	—	132	15.4	—	—	—	—	—
1911	9,005	142	16.5	—	23.8	110	12.1	—	—	12	—	—
1921	13,490	147	10.8	—	20.6	118	8.8	—	12.1	13	95.6	70.0
1931	13,485	172	13.81	—	15.8	164	12.52	—	12.3	8	46.5	66.0
1941	21,530	350	13.0	—	14.2	311	14.4	—	12.9	33	94.2	—
1951	18,745	301	16.1	16.1	15.5	317	16.95	14.4	12.5	12	39.0	29.6
1952	18,800	283	15.05	15.05	15.3	276	14.68	12.48	11.3	11	38.8	27.6
1953	19,900	272	14.39	14.39	15.2	262	13.86	11.78	11.4	13	47.8	26.8
1954	19,100	285	14.84	16.0	15.0	286	14.9	11.61	11.3	8	28.0	25.5
1955	19,300	276	14.3	15.4	15.0	314	16.27	12.69	11.7	7	25.4	24.9
1956	19,510	311	15.94	17.3	15.7	268	13.74	11.54	11.7	6	19.3	23.8
1957	19,590	290	14.8	16.0	16.1	305	15.57	13.08	11.5	6	20.7	23.0
1958	19,710	300	15.2	16.4	16.4	317	16.0	13.5	11.7	9	30.0	22.5
1959	19,810	312	15.75	17.1	16.5	318	16.0	13.32	11.6	8	25.6	22.0
1960	19,940	357	17.95	19.4	17.1	333	16.7	14.0	11.5	8	22.4	21.7
1961	21,120	396	18.75	19.1	17.4	349	16.2	14.9	12.0	10	25.3	21.4
1962	21,290	347	16.30	16.6	18.0	346	16.3	14.6	11.9	11	31.7	21.6
1963	21,440	340	15.86	17.5	18.2	372	17.35	13.5	12.2	14	41.2	21.1
1964	21,570	368	17.06	18.9	18.4	348	16.13	12.6	11.3	6	16.3	20.0

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1964.

Name of District: Rhyl Urban.

Local Returns: Age Periods.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 5 years	5 and under 14 years	15 and under 24 years	25 years to 44 years	45 years to 64 years	65 years and over
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	—	—	—	—	2	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	16	—	—	—	—	5	11
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	7	—	—	—	—	1	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	26	—	—	—	2	6	18
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
16. Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	75	—	—	—	2	11	62
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	81	—	—	—	—	13	68
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
20. Other heart diseases	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
21. Other circulatory diseases ...	15	—	—	—	2	1	12
22. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	20	1	—	—	—	2	17
24. Bronchitis	16	1	—	—	1	2	12
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	—	—	—	—	2	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	27	6	1	—	—	2	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	—	—	—	1	1	1
34. All other accidents	9	1	—	—	—	—	8
35. Suicide	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	335	9	1	—	8	52	265

CAUSES OF DEATH TABLE: REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS

Comparability Factors: Births 1.11, Deaths 0.78.

Causes of Death		Males	Females
All Causes		183	165
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory		1	—
2. Tuberculosis—Other		—	1
3. Syphilitic Disease		—	—
4. Diphtheria		—	—
5. Whooping Cough		—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections		—	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis		—	—
8. Measles		—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases... ..		—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach		6	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus... ..		18	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast		—	8
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus, etc.		—	2
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		12	16
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia... ..		1	1
16. Diabetes		1	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		29	43
18. Coronary Disease—Angina		51	28
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..		2	1
20. Other Heart Disease		8	15
21. Other Circulatory Disease		7	6
22. Influenza		—	—
23. Pneumonia		9	6
24. Bronchitis		15	5
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System		2	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		1	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea		—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis		1	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate		2	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion		—	—
31. Congenital Malformations, etc.		1	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases... ..		9	17
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents		2	1
34. All Other Accidents		5	4
35. Suicide		—	1
36. Homicide and Operations of War		—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Total	2	4
	Legitimate	1	2
	Illegitimate	1	2
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	Total	1	4
	Legitimate	1	2
	Illegitimate	—	2
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	Total	1	4
	Legitimate	1	2
	Illegitimate	—	2
Live Births	Total	196	172
	Legitimate	172	154
	Illegitimate	24	18
Still Births	Total	4	—
	Legitimate	3	—
	Illegitimate	1	—
Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year) ...		21,570	
General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.			

Table showing decrease in deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis over past thirteen years:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Deaths	5	2	4	9	3	2	—	2	—	1	2	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One hundred and sixteen cases of measles occurred in the district, and only one case of sonne dysentry. Precautions were taken to limit the spread of dysentry and no secondary cases occurred. No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred in the district, but two cases of pneumonia were notified. These were largely confined to old people and occurred as a terminal illness, principally caused by other diseases. Five cases of food poisoning occurred, but two of the patients contracted the infection outside the district and were admitted to local hospitals for treatment. There were no other significant outbreaks of infection apart from tubercular cases which are mentioned elsewhere.

Disease	Under 1 years	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—20 years	21—35 years	36—65 years	Over 65 years	At all ages	Cases admitted to hospitals	Deaths
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	5	1	—
Whooping cough... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Measles	5	37	46	27	1	—	—	—	—	116	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid and Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	8	6	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	4	2
Tuberculosis: Non-respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1

The following table shows the trend of the incidence of infectious notifiable diseases in the district over the past 10 years:—

Disease	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet fever	8	8	14	19	4	1	—	4	2	5
Whooping cough	52	6	17	8	1	6	5	—	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	38	63	165	47	78	163	31	127	104	116
Pneumonia	2	3	4	1	—	1	—	2	8	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis	9	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	20	—	13	9	18	4	26	19	1
Food poisoning	24	4	—	—	2	—	18	2	—	8
Paratyphoid and typhoid	—	—	1	—	3	7	7	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	10	19	13	13	8	3	17	10	9	5
Tuberculosis: Non-respiratory	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
Erysipelas	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

As will have been seen in the previous table, there were 7 new cases of Tuberculosis, of which 6 were notified. Five were respiratory, one renal and one glandular in origin. Close co-operation is maintained between the district, county and hospital authorities, as all have responsibilities in the treatment and after-care of tuberculosis sufferers. Details of these new cases are given below:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 „	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—55 „	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—65 „	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Totals	1	4	—	2	2	—	—	—

It will be observed that the majority of the new cases are over 35 years, which is probably due to a residue of infection usually contracted much earlier in life.

All the cases of Tuberculosis were treated in hospital initially and later returned home to continue therapy, and the above table includes three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which had been notified in previous years, but had relapsed and required re-admission to hospital.

Most county district health authorities maintain a tuberculosis register of all persons who are suffering or recently have suffered from the disease, and during the year the local list was revised in conjunction with the Chest Clinic and the County Council records, and the position at the end of 1964 was as follows:—

Pulmonary cases: Males 68, Females 39	107
Non-pulmonary cases: Males 5, Females 6	11

During the year, three cases of Tuberculosis under treatment came to reside in Rhyl from other areas. Two patients died of the disease during the year.

CHEST X-RAY RESULTS OF OLD PEOPLE LIVING IN FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HOMES.

Eighty-three old people in Rhyl and Prestatyn Homes were X-rayed.

CHEST X-RAY FACILITIES.

The Welsh Regional Hospital Board has a mobile X-ray unit based at Wrexham, which visits all parts of North Wales, and is at the Town Hall every third Tuesday, all day. The unit is available to all members of the public, except young children, and details are given below of the 1964 results:—

This report is reproduced by the kindness of Dr. Jarman.

WELSH HOSPITAL BOARD. MASS RADIOGRAPHY REPORT.

**Details of Examinations carried out by Unit "G" during the
period 1st January—31st December, 1964.**

Circuit Location	Number Examined	Number of Visits	Average Attendance per Visit
Flintshire:			
Holywell	1028	16	64
Mold	912	17	53
Rhyl (Town Hall)... ..	1946	16	121
Shotton	694	16	43
Special Surveys... ..	6480	—	—

Analysis showing Type of Examinee at Rhyl.

Type of Examinee	Rhyl
General Population Volunteers	1905
General Practitioner Referrals	119
Scholars	65
Students	—
Contacts of T.B. Patients	98
Mental Hospital Staff	—
Factory Groups:	
Industrial	—
Non-industrial	72
Special Groups	—
Mental Patients	—
	2259

Details of total number of cases referred to Chest Clinics or diagnosed as abnormal by the Mass Radiography Unit.

	Referred for further investigation to Chest Clinics	Other Pulmonary Abnormalities diagnosed on Unit	Total
Flintshire:			
Holywell... ..	15	17	32
Mold	10	14	24
Rhyl	104	12	196
Shotton	11	13	24
Special Surveys ...	22	23	45

Analysis of total number of cases found to be abnormal.

Abnormality	Flintshire
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis:	
"New" Cases	4
"Old" Cases	—
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	13
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	55
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues	47
Malignant Neoplasm	9
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	1
Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities	5
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities	34
Pneumoconiosis:	
Without P.M.F.	3
With P.M.F.	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis—non-tuberculous (to include Asthma and Bronchitis)	19
Emphysema	13
Bronchiectasis	6
Bacterial or Virus Infection	11
Pleural Thickening or Calcification	32
Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus	7
Malformation of the lungs	1
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	—
Miscellaneous	1
Further observation required	5
Failed to attend Chest Clinic	10
	279
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic	42
	321

Total number of persons X-rayed: 6,354.

REPORT OF THE CHEST PHYSICIAN.

The following information on the work of the Chest Clinic during the year 1964 has been kindly supplied by Dr. Morrison:—

Number of new cases in Rhyl U.D. Area during the period	8
Number of contacts attending clinic during the period	510
Transfer in of existing cases of Tuberculosis	1

CHEST CLINIC.

The treatment of cases of tuberculosis is under the care of the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. Morrison, at Rhyl.

PROVISION OF SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946.

The following local services are the responsibility of the Flintshire County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. W. Roberts, for allowing me to give the following details:—

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The Clinic premises are in Fforddlas and an infant welfare clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon, 2—4 p.m., and the Medical Officer is present on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month. An additional clinic is being provided in the East End of the town to cater for the needs of the area.

Welfare foods (vitamin tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice) are distributed at these clinics, and the arrangements are under the control of the local Women's Voluntary Service, who have given excellent service throughout the year.

ANTE NATAL CLINICS.

Ante Natal Clinics are held at Fforddlas weekly and are staffed by hospital medical and nursing personnel, under the direction of the Consultant Obstetrician.

Talks are given to mothers attending these clinics by the health visitors on childbirth and baby management.

FAMILY PLANNING.

A clinic has recently been opened by the local Family Planning Association at the Infant Welfare Clinic, Fforddlas, Rhyl, and is under the medical direction of Dr. Anne Mcleod. The clinic is held every Wednesday night, 7—8 p.m.

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

This is carried out by the school dental staff of the County Council, and the service is free during the period of pregnancy and up to one year after the birth of the baby. It is regrettable that more mothers do not take advantage of these facilities.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

There are five midwives, who are also district nurses, working in the area, and they are responsible for the ante natal care, delivery and post-natal surveillance of these patients, under the general direction of the patient's doctor.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITORS.

Two full-time and one part-time (shared with an outside district) health visitors are responsible for giving advice to families on all aspects of health education. These duties have increased of late due to the ever expanding needs of the community, especially the older members. Their duties are complimentary to the work of the general practitioners, who are often too busy to be able to give the necessary time to such matters as health education.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICES.

This very valuable provision is carried out by the district nurses, who are usually midwives, and the demands of the service increase yearly as the proportion of old people rises in the community. Twenty-seven home helps are working in the town; and the majority are engaged on a part-time basis.

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Smallpox: As a result of Ministry of Health recommendations, it is now the policy to vaccinate infants at one year of age instead of at birth or within the first three months, and the vaccination rate has fallen considerably during the past year.

Poliomyelitis: Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued throughout the year, but oral vaccination has now superceded the salk vaccine which was given by injection.

MEASLES.

Experiments are being conducted to introduce a safe and effective vaccine to protect infants against this disease, which can cause serious complications when infants under 2 years of age are attacked.

TUBERCULOSIS.

All 13 year old children are offered vaccination (by the use of live attenuated tubercle bacilli B.C.G.) against this disease, and the majority of children are protected. The percentage of children who do not require vaccination is high, i.e., they have already had contact with the disease and developed a successful immunity, and this indicates a significantly high level of tuberculosis infection in the community. The latest returns of new notifications for 1964 confirm this.

SECTION 27—AMBULANCES.

The ambulance service is radio-controlled and administered from the headquarters at Mold. A local station is situated in Rhyl.

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE, AND LOAN OF EQUIPMENT.

Arrangements are in being for the loan of certain equipment from County Council sources for the use of handicapped persons. Equipment such as specialised bedding, wheel chairs, etc., can also be hired from the local branch headquarters in Russell Road, Rhyl, of the British Red Cross Society, and this service has been a most useful supplement to the statutory facilities. The local voluntary organisations are to be highly commended in their efforts.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBNORMALITY.

Visits are paid by mental welfare officers of the County Council to mentally ill patients who require advice and help.

Subnormal children who cannot be educated in an ordinary school, and who are not severely retarded (i.e., in the idiot category), are admitted to the Training Centre at "Tirionfa," Rhuddlan. There they receive training to the limits of their capabilities.

SCHOOL HEALTH.

Medical inspections of schoolchildren were carried out during this year, as Assistant County Medical Officer, and a high standard of general health and fitness was noted.

During the year, 41 assessments were carried out of the educational progress of retarded children, and recommendations were made in a proportion of these cases for special educational facilities to be provided either in a special class in the ordinary school or at the remedial section of Clwyd Street School.

This new section of Clwyd Street School was extended in the year to form three classes and has made good progress in the past year and has established itself as a valuable cornerstone of the educational programme of the County Council. I should like to see it placed on a permanent basis in more pleasant surroundings, so as to give these children, who have become retarded educationally but are not necessarily mentally retarded, every chance of reaching a satisfactory educational standard on leaving school.

The use of the Bell type of eneuritic machine for the treatment of bedwetting was extended during the year and proved very successful.

SCHOOL PREMISES.

Minor improvements are still required in many of the school premises in the town, and two schools, both over 100 years old, are not suitable as school buildings, judged by modern standards. It is policy to install wooden draining boards in new school premises, and as replacements in existing premises. This, I believe to be a false economy, as the useful life of the wooden boards is much less than that of stainless steel units, and often become contaminated and a vehicle for the spread of infections to food.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment is available at the following special clinics:—

H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph:

Males and Females—Tuesdays, 5.30 to 7 p.m.

Chester Royal Infirmary:

Males—Wednesday, 5—7 p.m., Saturday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m.

Females—Monday, 5—7 p.m., Thursday, 5—7 p.m.

Treatment is confidential and free, and inclusive of travelling expenses.

NURSING HOMES.

The following Nursing Home in the town is registered with the County Council, and inspected periodically: Bryn Derwen, The Grove, Rhyl—8 beds.

WELFARE HOMES.

Persons who are unable to look after themselves satisfactorily may be admitted to County Council Homes which are situated at Y Gorlan, Rhyl; The Lawns, Rhyl; Part of the Women's Convalescent Home, Rhyl; Carr Holme, Prestatyn; Park House, Prestatyn; and Hafan Glyn, at Shotton. Another Home at Plas Coed, Rhyl, is available for ladies, and is run by a voluntary committee.

SECTION 47—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

This section conveys powers on District Councils to remove persons who "are aged, infirm, or suffering from grave chronic disease, and are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to look after themselves and are not receiving adequate care and attention from others." In 1964 it was not necessary to take any legal action. Legal action is only taken as a last resort and every effort is made to persuade people to accept advice and treatment for their benefit. The demands of the aged increase annually as the proportion of this group within the population rises, and this is especially so in Rhyl. This problem of the care of the aged is aggravated by relatives often living considerable distances away, being unable or unwilling for various reasons, to help in the care of their next of kin.

CARE OF THE AGED.

I would like to pay particular credit to the work of all the voluntary organisations in the town in relieving the suffering and hardships of the old and lonely people in Rhyl. A commit-

tee is in being, under the title of the "Care of the Aged and Lonely," to co-ordinate the work of the various voluntary bodies engaged in this social work, of which there are over fifteen in the town, and regular visiting is arranged to the most deserving cases. A circular was issued to all householders acquainting the public of the voluntary organisations in the town and where they may seek help and advice.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND FOOD HYGIENE.

Combined efforts were made during the year by the staff to inculcate good hygiene practices in persons working in food premises, whilst improvement was continually being made in the equipment in these premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

The Local public health laboratory is at Conway, and Dr. Kingsley Smith, the Director, and Dr. Griffiths, his Deputy, carried out the bacteriological examination of specimens sent from the Urban District. They have been most co-operative and my gratitude is extended to them for their advice and help throughout the year.

HOUSING.

During the year the following new units of housing accommodation were provided in the town:—

New houses and flats provided by the Council	4
Private properties, mainly bungalows	61

Since the war the Council have built 1,054 houses, bungalows and flats. The table shown below indicates the yearly totals of new housing construction in the town:—

Year	New Council houses, bungalows or flats	New Private houses or bungalows	No. of inhabited properties in town
1964	4	61	7440
1963	4	72	7375
1962	4	82	7299
1961	8	126	7213
1960	30	92	7079
1959	16	138	6957
1958	23	142	6803
1957	44	151	6380
1956	50	138	6440
1955	56	106	6245
1954	72	99	6082
1953	173	67	5907
1952	124	19	5658
1951	77	22	5509
1950	76	15	5400
1949	86	16	5311
1948	100	1	5208
1947	68	15	5125
1946	39	78	5018

The house building development in Rhyl is likely to slow down in future, due to shortage of land suitable for development, and I am very concerned about the delays in certain negotiations. Little progress has been made in municipal building schemes, which is particularly unfortunate for the elderly persons awaiting suitable accommodation.

**TABLE SHOWING HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN TOWN
OVER PAST 92 YEARS.**

Year	No. of houses	Population	No of persons per house
1872	1040	4229	4.0
1881	1220	6481	5.3
1891	1329	6474	4.8
1901	—	8461	—
1911	2018	9005	4.4
1921	2710	13490	4.9
1931	3281	13485	4.1
1941	4979	21530	4.3
1951	5509	18745	3.4
1961	7213	21120	2.9
1962	7299	21290	2.9
1963	7375	21440	2.9
1964	7440	21570	2.9

The above table shows the improvement in overcrowding that has taken place in the town, especially in the past decade. The majority of the serious long-standing cases of overcrowding have been re-housed, but there are still between 5 and 10 houses in multiple occupation, occupied usually by families who have moved to the town from outside areas, and where living conditions are very unsatisfactory. The Authority is continually faced with the problem of tenants being unable to meet their rent commitments because of an inability to budget their finances satisfactorily, and this is aggravated by gross overspending on hire purchase commitments. It is extremely distasteful to have to evict such families, especially where children are concerned, as they are the unfortunate victims of their parents' mismanagement.

The waiting list for Council accommodation at the end of 1964 was as follows:—

Number of families on general list	281
Number of persons waiting for old persons' accommodation	106

SLUM CLEARANCE.

The first post-war programme has been completed and consideration has been given to the second five-year phase. Proposals have been made to the Council and have been accepted regarding houses to be included in the next 5 year, 10 year and 15 year programme for slum clearance, and the public have been informed of this decision. The Council have given favourable consideration to most of the requests for improvement grants, and property owners are encouraged to make greater use of these facilities.

WATER SUPPLY.

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriologically and chemically pure water. Regular samples are taken and the results are always satisfactory. The Water Engineer and his staff exercise extreme vigilance in ensuring a satisfactory supply from the bacteriological aspect.

One hundred and one samples were taken during the year, and 85 were found to be satisfactory and 16 unsatisfactory.

There is one private supply in the district, from a bore-hole 250 ft. deep, but this water is only used for trade purposes. The local water undertaking is likely to become part of a much larger regional Water Board in the near future.

A recent sample of water was submitted for analysis chemically and the following details are given below:—

Appearance: Bright with a few particles.		Metals: Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead, Manganese ...	Absent
Colour	6	Turbidity... ..	less than 3
pH	7.2	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity	220	Free Carbon Dioxide... ..	5
Chlorine present as Chloride	24	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	145
Hardness: Total	75	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	35
(Carbonate 35, Non-carbonate 40).		Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Nitrate Nitrogen... ..	3.3	Oxygen Absorbed	0.50
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.02	Residual Chlorine	0.06
Albuminoid Nitrogen... ..	0.06		

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is fairly soft in character and contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents. It shows only a trace of colour and is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the past four years, the responsibility for the routine sampling of milk has been transferred to the County Council, but it is considered that, in order to ensure a satisfactory standard of milk, routine bacteriological testing of milk be continued, and 217 samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector; also 8 samples were taken for biological examination. Full details appears in his report. My chief concern is the presence of brucella organisms in milk, which can occur in unpasteurised 'T.T.' Supplies. I should like to see all milk pasteurised. The ultimate responsibility for ensuring a satisfactory milk supply for sale to the public still remains with the district health authority.

ICE CREAM.

One hundred and eighty-two samples of icecream were taken, and where unsatisfactory results were obtained, personal contact was made with the manufacturers to ensure an improvement in supplies.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The slaughterhouse has now been brought up to a satisfactory standard, and has been approved by the Ministry.

The number of animals slaughtered decreased by 1,450 on the previous year.

The amount of condemned meat was 4 tons, 10 cwt., 2 qtrs., 20 lbs.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS—OPEN AIR.

These baths are owned by the local authority and are open for the season.

The water was regularly sampled and 32 samples were submitted for analysis, of which 31 were satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

As has been previously mentioned, there is need for new baths with a heated supply of water.

CHILDREN'S PADDLING POOL.

The water in the pool is chlorinated, and the plant is satisfactory. Sixty-one samples were taken and submitted for analysis, of which 16 were found to be slightly contaminated.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are ten cesspools in the district, and these are emptied at regular intervals by means of a cesspool emptier, the contents being disposed of into the main sewer. As far as is known, there are no pail closets in the district, the remainder of the properties being connected to main drainage.

In the eastern portion of the district, the sewage gravitates to a small pumping station, where it is pumped through a rising main to a branch sewer. The remainder of the sewage gravitates to a main pumping station where, after passing through a revolving screen, it is pumped into a high level storage reservoir of a holding capacity of $1\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons, and from the storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea, commencing half-hour on ebb after high water for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next

tide. This applies to undiluted sewage, but during heavy rain-falls the valve into the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water. The main contract for the branch sewer and new automatic main pumping station has been commenced. This scheme has been long delayed, and it is hoped that the project will be completed in 1965 and will relieve flooding in certain parts of the town during heavy rainfall. It is imperative that the scheme for the relieving of the drainage system in the Eastern area of the town be commenced as soon as possible because surcharging of the sewer occurs in periods of heavy rainfall.

RHYL CUT.

Parts of this stream are in a very unsatisfactory condition, with indiscriminate dumping of rubbish, making parts of the Cut unsightly. The only course open is for the section from Grange Road to Fforddlas to be covered over. It is also a source of danger from the point of view of very young children.

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES.

The number of licensed sites used for camping was eight, and strict control under a local Act is enforced to prohibit tenting. The estimated number of campers resident in the district at the height of the season is 3,500.

SMOKE CONTROL.

It has been increasingly recognised that atmospheric pollution, from whatever source, can cause ill-health, whether in the form of bronchitis or cancer of the lung. The town is comparatively free of smoke, but I should, nevertheless, wish the Council to adopt a byelaw under the Clean Air Act, where by all grates installed in new or reconditioned dwellings should be capable of burning smokeless fuels, so that at a future date, when consideration is given to the setting up of a smoke control zone, considerable expense will be saved by the Authority. Furthermore, the majority of new grates are capable of burning smokeless fuels, and the additional cost to prospective home buyers will be virtually negligible. Also, it should be added, that ordinary coal can be burned in these appliances.

At the time of writing this report, the Council have agreed to co-operate with two other district councils in a scheme for

the detection of level of atmospheric pollution in the area. My purpose in this action is to be in a position over the next 5 to 10 years of studying the general levels of pollution in the town and to advise the Council accordingly.

The principal industrial smoke nuisances in the town have been eliminated and the source of smoke is now entirely from the domestic chimney, and as mentioned in the foreword to this report, the coal burnt is becoming increasingly smokier every year. Fortunately, there is a progressive trend for householders to instal central heating which is run by gas, electricity, oil or smokeless fuel, which reduces the atmospheric pollution from smoke.

SUPERANNUATION.

During the year, 28 medical examinations were carried out on employees of the Urban District Council in connection with fitness for employment and absence through ill-health.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICER'S REPORT

I have great pleasure in giving below the report of Mr. G. G. Morgan, the Manager of the local employment exchange in Rhyl, which covers the area of Rhyl U.D., Prestatyn U.D., St. Asaph R.D., and part of Abergele U.D.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1964.

As in previous years, I again stress that the figures cover an area which includes, Rhyl, Prestatyn, St. Asaph and Kinmel Bay.

(1) UNEMPLOYMENT.

Number of Persons Registered as Unemployed (excluding Registered Disabled Persons requiring employment under sheltered conditions) for the year 1964.

Date	Men	Women	Total
13th January	543	187	730(849)
10th February	493	142	635(822)
16th March	438	123	561(887)
13th April	421	97	518(739)
11th May	347	64	411(633)
15th June	220	5	225(378)
13th July	214	1	215(366)
10th August	260	4	264(390)
14th September... ..	303	24	327(433)
12th October	435	102	537(681)
9th November	454	141	595(741)
7th December... ..	481	147	628(757)

The comparable figures for 1963 are given in brackets after each monthly total.

It is clear that the upward trend in unemployment since 1961 was not only halted but there was a substantial drop for each month of 1964.

This was due in the main to the fact that practically all factories in the area were expanding; the fact that the construction industry was highly active; and these factors had a good effect on the Distributive Trades.

(2) DISABLED PERSONS: Section I.

Number of Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons (excluding those suitable for employment under sheltered conditions only).

Date	Men	Women	Total
13th January	61	6	67(65)
10th February	69	8	77(71)
16th March	63	7	70(68)
13th April	64	5	69(67)
11th May	53	3	56(69)
15th June	34	1	35(53)
13th July	35	1	36(39)
10th August	38	—	38(48)
14th September ...	40	2	42(51)
12th October	51	6	57(75)
9th November ...	57	9	66(85)
7th December ...	65	9	74(78)

Comparable figures for 1963 are given in brackets after the totals.

Section II. Cases.

The number of unemployed Registered Disabled Persons who are suitable for employment only under sheltered conditions varied during the year from three to nine.

Other Figures about Disabled Persons.

The number of names on the local register of Disabled Persons are as follows:—

Date	Men	Women	Total
17th April, 1961 ...	412	51	463
16th April, 1962 ...	409	72	481
15th April, 1963 ...	422	59	481
13th April, 1964 ...	438	72	510

A breakdown of the foregoing figures shows the causes of disablement:—

	April, 1963		April, 1964	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1914-18 Pensioners	45	—	43	—
Other H.M. Forces Cases ...	106	2	121	—
Disabled from birth or early childhood	48	17	52	27
Industrial accident or disease ...	67	5	68	8

The main type of disabilities are injuries and diseases of the lower limbs followed by injuries and diseases to the upper limbs, spinal troubles, heart complaints and chest complaints.

Many disabled persons have moved into the area for health reasons and it is probably true to say that a resort is likely to have a higher proportion of these people than other areas.

A high proportion of the disabled persons are in the higher age groups as the following table indicates:—

**Analysis of Register of Disabled Persons according to age as at
20th April, 1964.**

Age	Men	Age	Women
18—19	1	18—19	2
20—24	13	20—24	8
25—39	80	25—39	19
40—49	103	40—49	16
50—54	63	50—54	9
55—64	115	55—59	12
65 and over	63	60 and over	6

Many disabled persons who move into the area have skills for which there is no local demand, but despite this factor it can be seen that a high proportion of disabled persons are in regular employment. It must be borne in mind, too, that some persons who would be appropriate to the disabled register do not in fact register and are in normal employment. This position is due to adaptability and the increasing willingness of employers to recognise that, given the right conditions, a disabled person is as good as the able-bodied worker. It is also the results of Industrial Rehabilitation and re-training at Government Training Centres.

(3) EMPLOYMENT.

The area is traditionally a seaside holiday resort with high demands for labour in the hotel, catering, amusements and distributive trades in the summer season each year and a lack of employment prospects in the winter months.

Since 1957, however, there have been about eight factories introduced into the area offering all the year round work and there has been a gradual shift from seasonal to permanent employment.

The vacancies outstanding in the office area on 4th August, 1965, were:—

Industries	Men	Women
Agriculture and Horticulture	1	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	3	24
Construction	12	—
Transport and Communications	—	1
Distributive Trades	5	13
Professional and Scientific Services	1	38
Miscellaneous Services (e.g., Amusements, Catering, Laundries, Private Domestic) ...	15	43
Public Administration	9	—

A high proportion of the vacancies for men are in skilled occupations and there is a shortage of female labour at this time.

The optimistic forecast for 1964 made in my last report was more than justified. This office during 1964 placed in employment 1,004 men and 675 women, a total of 1,679.

(4) GENERAL.

Practically all the factories expanded their labour forces during 1964 and this has been reflected in an increased labour force in the distributive trades.

The steady increase in the insured population over the past few years levelled out in 1964, but I feel that the trend for the next few years will be a slight but steady increase. I think it fair to say that a good proportion of the workpeople who move into the area are in the higher age groups, having moved on medical advice, and have special skills or experience which are difficult to fit into the industrial pattern of the area.

The position in 1965 has continued on the same optimistic note set in 1964, with prospects of employment being good for the adaptable worker.

G. G. MORGAN,
Manager.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE.

Rhyl Improvement Act, 1852, 1872, 1901.

Rhyl Water Act, 1912.

Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1935.

Rhyl U.D.C. Act, 1956.

BYELAWS.

Camping, 1935 and 1951.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, 1913.

Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, 1915.

Register for Marine Stores, 1915.

Common Lodging Houses, 1877.

Nuisance, 1890.

Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.

Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.

Food, 1951.

Slaughterhouse, 1957.

Removal Through Streets of Offensive or Noxious Matter
or Liquid, 1964.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the Urban District.

INSPECTIONS UNDER FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1959.

The prescribed particulars of inspections carried out during the year are provided in the annex to this report.

(Signed) D. P. W. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1964.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Edwards and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my thirty-second Annual Report for the year 1964.

Five applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year. Three Standard and one Discretionary were approved, one Standard was refused, making a total of 101 since grants have been made.

Whilst the Improvement Grant Scheme has not had the desired effect, it is hoped that as a result of the passing of the Housing Act 1964, which enables Local Authorities to deal with whole areas of property with a life of fifteen years or more, which have either not all the standard amenities or some of the standard amenities, by declaring Improvement Areas where not less than 50% of the properties in the area are tenanted will provide adequate housing accommodation with all the facilities, and so prevent action under the Housing Act for demolition.

The staff of the department continue to and are always only too willing and anxious to help and advise anyone desirous of applying for grants.

The number of houses and flats erected by the Council was four, being the same number as the previous year. Amongst the many reasons for the Council not continuing to erect houses are: (1) a lack of land; (2) lack of sewerage facilities; and (3) high interest rates having an adverse effect on rent.

The Council have adopted a five-year programme consisting of some 96 houses for further slum clearance, and during the year declared one area and made a Clearance Order, which was awaiting Inquiry at the end of the year, and have decided

in another area to seek Compulsory Purchase powers to demolish all the houses and buildings in the area so as to re-develop the area for housing purposes.

The building of houses for general needs continues to be very slow, but despite this, the housing register at the end of the year contained the names of 281 for general housing and 106 for aged persons accommodation. Whilst building of new houses is not in progress, the Council have endeavoured to use their nucleus of houses to the best advantage, and have rehoused during the year families in all age groups including aged persons.

The differential rent scheme for tenants of Council houses continues to work satisfactorily, with the result that the ratepayer has again not been called upon to make up any deficiency in the Housing Revenue Account.

The Council continues to loan money for the purchase of old and new houses, and for the financial year ending 31st March, 1965, the sum was £41,347. The total loaned to date is £543,021. The total number of houses and flats erected by the Council since re-building commenced after the war is 1,103.

The Council have adopted a policy of selling both pre-war and post-war houses to sitting tenants, and up to the 31st December, 1964, they have sold 68.

Visits and revisits to premises processing and handling food continues, and whilst every endeavour is made during the summer season to keep standards at a high level, there are great difficulties in handling staffs imported into the district for the summer season only, and I would say that the number of food handling premises during the summer season are anything up to ten times those operating during the winter, and this being the period of the year when food poisoning outbreaks occur, one can appreciate the difficulties in trying to maintain high standards, but I am pleased to report that during the year no major outbreak occurred, and I must pay tribute to the managements of these premises who themselves have a deep sense of responsibility. I find that by personal example and education, the desired effect is very often achieved.

The work on the new sewerage scheme continues and it is hoped that before the end of 1965 the new Pumping Station will be in operation on an automatic system. The Council and

its officers have had several consultations with the Dee and Clwyd River Authority on the proposed joint scheme for the Coast Road area, but unfortunately all these consultations have not reached a successful conclusion, and it is ardently hoped that finality on this matter will be reached at an early date, as not only is there a possibility of a health hazard in the eastern area of the town due to the Cut overflowing and gaining access to the sewers, but there is a large acreage of undeveloped land sterilised in that area for the lack of sewerage facilities.

The four cases at appeal referred to in my previous report, under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, were still outstanding at the end of the year, although one of the appeals which was to be taken before the Magistrates as a test case was to be heard early in 1965. Eleven licences have been issued covering eighty acres and for 1,492 caravans and 118 chalets.

The Council have provided more litter bins again this year, but the depositing of litter on pavements and the highway is as bad as ever.

The depositing of rubbish and old cars and car bodies on grass verges and in ditches continues, but it has been made known to various scrap dealers that free tipping space is allowed on the Council's refuse tip, and I think this has had some effect.

The Council have continued to pursue a vigorous policy with regard to houses in multi-occupation and have found that by the making of Direction Orders limiting the number of persons to be accommodated in houses according to the amenities provided in the house the desired effect is being obtained by means of a run-down policy, and has halted the acquiring of houses for use in multi-occupation, and whilst there are the odd unsatisfactory houses, the conditions prevailing in those houses has improved on what obtained hitherto. Seventy-six houses have now been surveyed, seventy-four of which were found to be in multi-occupation, but of that seventy-four, eighteen at the end of the year were no longer in multi-occupation. Action has been taken since the commencement of operations under the 1961 Act by the service of notices under Section 15 and the making of Direction Orders in forty instances. Two Direction Orders were revoked during the year as the owners provided the added facilities or emptied

their houses, and there were remaining in force at the end of the year eleven Direction Orders.

Notices were served under Section 90 of the Housing Act to abate overcrowding and the owner appealed to the County Court against the Notice. At the hearing the Judge dismissed the appeals and awarded costs to the Council.

The Council provide a free service for the unstopping of choked drains, water closets and other sanitary fittings, and I am sure this is appreciated by the public, but whilst the Council is giving this free service in the interests of the ratepayers of the town, it would appear that, at times, an unfair advantage is taken of the service, as reports are very often received after working hours, particularly at week-ends, of choked drains, and when a man goes to release the drain, he finds that it has been stopped up for a considerable time. I do, therefore, appeal to everyone to let the Department know of their difficulties before 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Monday to Friday inclusive), as any work carried out after normal hours involves overtime rates, and as the work is not rechargeable, all ratepayers have to face this added burden.

The Dee and Clwyd River Authority have maintained a free flow of water through the Rhyl Cut, but despite notices erected, a considerable amount of refuse, particularly old car tyres, car bodies, prams and cycles, is still being deposited in the Cut.

I referred in the last report to the fact that the Council had had under consideration the collection of kitchen waste, and during the year they adopted the Model Bye-Laws under Section 82 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which by-laws were approved by the Minister in August.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of my Committee, my colleagues, the Medical Officer of Health, fellow officials in all Departments of the Council, and to all members of the indoor and outdoor staffs for their loyal support and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. L. LLOYD JONES,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints Received	2289
Number of Drains and W.C.s Released and Cleansed by Department	2346
Number of Nuisances Found (including under Factories Act)... ..	142
Number of Nuisances Abated	53
Number of Preliminary Notices Served	98
Number of Statutory Notices Served	6

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Acts—	
Complaints	400
Infectious Disease	160
Refuse Collection and Disposal	275
Schools	30
Offensive Trades	2
Smoke Observations	5
Water Supply	4
Public Conveniences	90
Swimming and Paddling Pools	45
Camping Grounds	65
Drain Tests, etc.—Smoke Machine	20
Theatres and Cinemas	18
Verminous Premises	8
Factories and Workplaces	170
Rats and Mice	3274
Housing Acts—Inspections	275
Houses in Multiple Occupation	375
Council House Inspections	195
Pet Animals Act—Inspections	12
Shops Act, 1950—Welfare Arrangements	14
Housing Applicants Visited	170

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT REGULATIONS.
SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.**

	Registered	Visits
Abattoir (Municipal)	1	700
Butchers	22	300
Bakehouses	10	45
Boarding Houses and Hotels	272	175
Confectioners	19	70
Dairies and Milkshops	—	35
Fishmongers and Poulterers	10	150
Fish and Chip Shops	16	25
Food Factories	3	70
Grocers	42	380
General Stores	20	150
Greengrocers	28	56
Holiday Camp Kitchens	2	15
Ice Cream—		
Retailers	144	255
Wholesalers	2	105
Manufacturers	1	40
Kiosks	7	30
Mobile Vans	7	25
Soft Ice	11	45
Multiple Stores	2	200
Licensed Clubs	17	35
Public Houses	36	65
Snack Bars	12	25
Stalls—Shellfish	3	25
Stalls—Miscellaneous	14	30
Sweets and Minerals	38	50
Restaurants and Cafes	88	370
Wholesale—		
Grocers	1	83
Greengrocers	1	16
Poulterers	1	20

TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms	20
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues, Stacks and Flashings	1
Defective Roofs	8
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms	1
Defective Gutters and Downspouting	18
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings	2
Defective Skylights, Window Frames, Casing and Doors	4
Cords to Windows and Fastenings	—
Defective Fireplace	4
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse	24
Defective Yard Surface	1
Defective Dust Bins	1
Animals in such a state as to be a Nuisance	—
Offensive Smell/Effluvia	1
General Defects	2
Defective Brickwork	4
Filthy Rooms, Walls, Floors, Bedding and Furniture	3
Defective Timberwork	1
	—
Total	94
	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Smoking Chimneys	2
-------------------------	---

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75.

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied)	363
Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Trade)	70

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Visits	4
Notices	—

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955 & 1960.

Regulation No.		Infringements	
		Found	Remedied
5	Cleanliness of Equipment	—	—
8	Protection from risk of Contamination	1	1
	Sanitary Conveniences—		
14 (1) (a)	Clean and Efficient Order	6	6
14 (2)	Lighting and Ventilation	1	1
14 (4)	Communicating with Food Room	3	3
14 (5)	Notices re. Hand Washing	10	10
16 (1)	Wash-hand Basins	15	15
16 (2)	Absence of Hot Water	5	5
16 (3)	Absence of Soap, Towels, Nailbrushes	25	25
17	First Aid Materials	3	3
18	Accommodation for Clothing, etc....	7	7
19	Facilities for Washing Food and Equipment	12	12
22	Food Room not to be/or communicate with Sleeping Place	—	—
23	Cleanliness & Repair of Food Rooms	26	26
24	Accumulation of Refuse	6	6
26 (a) (b)	Stalls (Names inscribed thereon) and Cleanliness	—	—
28	Supply of Water to Stalls	—	—
	Total	120	120
	No. of Warning Letters		52

DRAINAGE: WATER CLOSETS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors	3
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths	6
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork	6
Defective Water Services	—
Defective Soil Pipes	—
Defective Urinal Channel	—
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals	—
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	6
Choked and Defective Drains	18
Defective Gully	7
Choked Ditch	—
Oil in Sewer	—
Defective Cesspool	—
Defective Sanitary Accommodation—Shops Act, 1950	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1959.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937:—

Part I. of the Act.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	20	50	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	88	109	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)	7	7	—
Total	115	166	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	No. Found	No. Remedied	Referred to H.M. Ins'tor.	Referred by H.M. Ins'tor.
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

Part VIII. of the Act: Outwork (sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel:						
Making, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—

Part VIII. of the Act: Outwork (sections 133 and 134)—continued

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sec. 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosques, Christmas stockings, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	6
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only	3
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray	—
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray	1
Number of Wards, Cubicles or Operating Theatres Disinfected ...	2
Number of Schools Disinfected	11
Number of Motor Ambulances, Cars or Vans Disinfected	—
Number of Caravans or Huts Disinfected	24
Number of Bungalows or Chalets Disinfected	1
Miscellaneous	1
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner	39
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam	1,145
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray	1
Disinfector used (Steam)	59
Number of Articles Hot Air Dried	5

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.)	17
Number of Wards, Shops, Cafes or Cinemas and Theatres Disinfested (D.D.T.)	—
Number of Houses or Flats Disinfested (D.D.T.)	3
Number of Caravans or Chalets, etc., Disinfested (D.D.T.)	—
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.), including Wasps Nests	4
Number of Houses, Flats, Cinemas, Caravans or other Premises Disinfested (Smoke Generators)	4
Number of Hospitals Partly Disinfested (Spray D.D.T.)	18
Number of Houses, Cinemas, Wards, Heating Ducts, etc., Disinfested by D.D.T. Powder	4
Public Abattoir (Spray and Wash-down with Disinfectant)	—

HYGIENE IN SHOPS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, ETC.

The number of street vending machines for various types of food, including milk, continues to increase, and I am pleased to say that by personal contact and advice to the proprietors every endeavour is made to maintain a high standard of hygiene and cleanliness around these machines.

We continue to visit and give the benefit of our advice to the food handlers in these premises, with particular reference to personal hygiene, washing of hands, and the covering up of cuts and open wounds.

FOODSTUFFS.

The details of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered during the year still appears to be formidable, but it shows that there is very close co-operation between the retailers and the officers of the department.

As a result of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak, a considerable amount of Corned Beef was withdrawn from sale on the instructions of the Ministry.

During the year a few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs; the incidents were fully investigated and, in each case, the facts were reported to the Council, who considered the matter without the name of the individual person or firm being disclosed, and in each case where there had been no previous complaint a warning was issued.

In one instance proceedings were instituted for the sale of unsound food:—

Article: Loaf containing mould. Result: Guilty. Penalty: Fined £50 plus £5/5/0 costs.

Complaints are still being received of foodstuffs which are stale and, when investigated, it is found that they are kept on shelves beyond the normal 'shelf life,' and I cannot do better than reiterate what I have said in previous reports, that endeavours should be made by staffs to ensure that there is a proper rotation of perishable foodstuffs so as to make certain that the customer obtains food which is not only fit for human consumption, but is also palatable, and so prevent a possible outbreak of food poisoning.

CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS.

Meat: 275 lbs. 3 ozs., 374 tins. Meat and Vegetable: 7 tins. Vegetables: 709 tins, 10 bottles. Fruit: 586 tins, 51 bottles. Fish: 10 bags, 6 st. 11½ lbs., 283 tins. Soup: 7 cases, 190 tins. Cream: 13 tins. Milk: 113 tins. Cheese: 6 boxes. Baby Foods: 31 tins. Creamed Rice: 34 tins. Creamed Sago: 6 tins. Milk Pudding: 19 tins. Sauce: 1 bottle. Puddings: 43 tins. Biscuits: 12 cases, 3 tins. Fat: 252 lbs. Fruit Pectin: 31 tins. Cakes: 36. Meat Extract: 1 jar. Meat Spread: 27 jars. Jelly: 9 packets. Syrup: 1 tin. Chutney: 1 jar. Milk Drinks: 2 tins. Fish Paste: 24 jars. Jam: 31 jars. Honey: 1 jar. Chickens: 22. Pickled Vegetables: 1 barrel. Vegetables: 1 cask.

Frozen Foods.—Meat and Vegetable Pies: 22. Fish Cakes: 44. Sweets: 20 pkts. Cakes: 16. Dinners: 28. Porkburghers: 20. Cheeseburghers: 18. Beefburghers: 18. Fish: 431 pkts. Meat: 93 pkts. Vegetables: 286 pkts. Pastry: 84 pkts. Cheese: 1 pkt. Meat and Vegetable: 17 pkts. Fruit: 85 pkts.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1964, received from Mr. Elwyn Lewis, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., County Public Health Inspector, who is responsible

to the County for samples taken in Rhyl and District under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is appended hereunder:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Particulars of the Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in the Rhyl Urban District area during the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Description of Article	Number of Samples taken		Genuine	Not genuine or below standard	
Milk	40	...	40	...	—
Dairy Produce	4	...	4	...	—
Ice Cream and Lollies ...	15	...	15	...	—
Alcoholic Drinks	7	...	7	...	—
Sausages	15	...	15	...	—
Cooked Meats and Pies ...	5	...	5	...	—
Cooking Fats and Oils ...	—	...	—	...	—
Cakes and Confectionery	16	...	16	...	—
Patent Medicines	6	...	6	...	—
Miscellaneous Groceries ...	14	...	14	...	—
Fruit and Vegetables... ..	10	...	10	...	—
Fish and Meat Products...	—	...	—	...	—
Spices & Condiments	—	...	—	...	—

(All samples taken were found to be satisfactory).

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,

County Public Health Inspector and
Food and Drugs Inspector.

MILK SUPPLY.

Retailing of milk within the Urban District has now been reduced to less than six retailers delivering milk from door to door. Whilst the Council are not a Food & Drugs Authority, we continue to take samples of milk for bacteriological and biological examination.

The number of complaints of “dirty” milk bottles continues to be high, but in the majority of cases it is not dirt in the ordinary sense of the word, but more often than not it is cement or oil due to misuse of bottles, such material being practically impossible to remove by the modern bottle-washing machines. The milk bottling firms are most co-operative with the department and are very concerned at the misuse of bottles and make every endeavour, by personal contact with complainants, to explain the reasons for bottles of milk delivered to them containing these unsatisfactory conditions.

Regular bacteriological sampling of milk is carried out. During the year 217 samples of milk were taken—186 satisfactory and 31 unsatisfactory.

Six samples of milk were tested for T.B. and Brucella Infection. All were found to be satisfactory.

Analysis of Grades of Milk.

	No. of Samples	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	% Satis- factory	% Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised	39	33	6		
T.T. Pasteurised	41	35	6		
Sterilised	41	41	—		
	121	109	12	90.08	9.92
Raw Milk	96	77	19	80.21	19.79
	217	186	31	85.71	14.29

It will be observed from the above Table that the percentage of Unsatisfactory in Raw Milks is much greater than that of Heat treated, which normally happens during the summer season when harvesting takes place, and I can only reiterate what I have said in previous reports—is this due to the fact that owing to other work, not as much care is taken as might be in handling milk and milk utensils at that particular time?

Over the past 18 months extensive research has been carried out at a farm adjacent to the Urban District, where the milk obtained from Channel Island cattle contained Brucella Abortus. Conferences have taken place between the Medical Officer of Health; Mr. W. T. Rowlands, Chief Veterinary Officer in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, of the Veterinary Investigation Centre; and Mr. Elwyn Lewis, County Public Health Inspector.

As a result, over 600 samples of milk have been taken by Mr. Elwyn Lewis and myself and submitted for exhaustive tests to the Veterinary Investigation Centre, with the result that it was found necessary to slaughter six cows which were persistently excreting the Brucella.

This work is not yet completed, but from the information given above it can be deduced that the eradication of Brucella from herds producing raw milks for retail is becoming a difficult problem, and would lead one to ask is it not policy in the interests of public health that all milk sold for human consumption should be pasteurised?

ICE CREAM.

The following table gives the number of manufacturers and retailers of ice cream registered within the district under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935 (Section 110):—

Manufacturers and Retailers (including 13 Soft Ice)	14
Retailers (including 12 Mobile Shop Vehicles)	124
Wholesale Distributors (Storage)	2
	140

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register. During the year, 182 samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

Table of Samples Taken.

	Grade				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total
Retailers	40	12	1	—	53
Wholesale Distributors	60	1	—	—	61
Manufacturers/Retailers... ..	12	—	—	—	12
Soft Ice Machines	35	14	2	5	56
	147	27	3	5	182

The number of samples taken was an increase on the previous year. The results were up on the previous year, for, of the 182 samples, 5 were in Grade IV., against 8 in 1963.

It is interesting to note that 95.6 per cent. of all samples taken were in Grade I. and Grade II., 1.7 per cent. in Grade III., and 2.7 per cent. in Grade IV., which once again shows that, despite the various difficulties experienced, particularly in a seaside resort, due to changes in temperature and a fluctuating population, reflects credit on the trade in all its aspects, who, by full co-operation, are endeavouring to give a nourishing food which is produced and handled hygienically.

On investigating the unsatisfactory results, it was found that the persons in charge did not fully appreciate or understand the methods prescribed for cleansing and sterilizing the machines, but after advice and personal explanation and demonstration by the Inspector, the cause was eradicated and future samples taken were satisfactory.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two Marine Stores registered under the Offensive Trade Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1964, to 31st December, 1964:—

Cattle	1,974
Calves	5
Sheep and Lambs	13,977
Pigs	3,903
	19,859

Meat condemned: 4 tons, 10 cwts., 2 qtrs., 20 lbs.

It will be observed that the number of animals slaughtered has again decreased by 1,450 over last year's figure, making a total decrease of over 11,000 over the last three years, and this fluctuation has given the Council some concern.

The reduction in the number of animals slaughtered is not restricted to this area only, and would appear to be due to the fact that retail price is high and we are not eating as much meat as formerly.

Meat Inspection in accordance with the regulations which came into force in October, 1963, have been carried out, and all meat passing through the public abattoir is inspected and stamped. It is regretted that, despite representations, the hours of slaughter are not controlled, which necessitates a considerable amount of work on inspections being carried out in the evenings and at week-ends.

There were no cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year.

The Abattoir is approved as a slaughterhouse for the reception and slaughter of cattle from the Irish Free State.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR THE YEAR 1964.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known)	1488	486	5	13977	3903	19859
Number inspected	1488	486	5	13977	3903	19859
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	—	1	6	4	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	350	186	—	230	94	860
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	23.72	38.27	20.0	1.68	2.51	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	2	—	—	113	121
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	0.40	0.41	—	—	2.92	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE V.—REFUSE COLLECTION.

Loads of Domestic Refuse to Tip	3,058½
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage	829
	3,887½

260 Working Days. Total Loads: 3,887½—14.95 per working day.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The work of Refuse Collection and Disposal is an unenviable task, the men having to work in all weathers and in very difficult conditions, and it continues to be difficult to recruit suitable staff for this type of work. This has meant that due to shortage of staff, members off sick and absenteeism, quite a lot of overtime has to be worked during the summer in an

endeavour to maintain a satisfactory seven-day collection. I feel that to recruit the right type of person for this job, there will have to be consideration at national level as to whether wages paid should not be brought more into line with that paid in industry.

The parking problem in the centre of the town during the summer season is still continuing to cause delays, such delays meaning money being paid out for unproductive work—not due to the men's lack of effort but to circumstances beyond their control. Every endeavour is made to clear the centre of the town between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. each day, and this has assisted in achieving a refuse collection service which is satisfactory.

The operation of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, continues to prove a success, ratepayers as a whole have co-operated wholeheartedly. Up to 31/3/65, a total of 5,352 bins have been issued under the rental scheme. The number of bins issued under the scheme for the year ending 31st March, 1965, was 364. In addition, 106 bins were delivered to Council houses. The extra collection of refuse, from Whitsuntide to the end of September, has been taken advantage of by tradespeople, hotels and boarding houses, and the cost of this collection is 9d. per bin for each extra collection, in addition to the statutory collection of one per week. The work of disposal of refuse is 100 per cent. controlled tipping on marsh land at the Rhyl Cob, this land having been acquired from the Crown by the Council, and continues to be satisfactory.

The tip space on Cob land is rapidly coming to an end, and I hope that negotiations now proceeding to acquire more land will be expedited.

The setting fire to the contents of dustbins and the placing of hot ashes therein is giving a lot of concern, and when one considers that not only can this be the means of fires at the Tip, which are expensive to put out, but also is a danger to vehicles costing £4,000 or more. I cannot appeal too strongly to everyone to endeavour not to put hot material in dustbins.

Vandalism on the Tip and at the Salvage Depot continues despite the efforts of the Police to eradicate it and the precautions continually being effected by the department.

It will also be noted from the table showing the cost of refuse disposal (on page 59) that the net cost this year was £4,147 as against £2,884 last year, an increase of £1,263.

I would point out that the disposal figures include the disposal of street sweepings, refuse gathered off the beach, and gully emptyings, which are the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor, for which no charge is made by this Department.

The gross amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year showed a slight increase of 8 tons, and on the Income and Expenditure side there was an increase of excess income of £80 on the previous year. Whilst the embargo on the selling of baled waste paper has been removed, the cost of baling, and particularly the removal of contraries, is making the maintaining of an economic balance very difficult, but we are trying to maintain a fair disposal back into industry of this valuable material.

It will be noted that the excess of income over expenditure is shown as £694. Whilst this figure appears to be small, one must appreciate that the material would have to be collected and disposed of and, in my opinion, there would be an added cost for disposal, together with the fact that if the paper is not baled (478 tons), a considerable cubic capacity of the tip would be taken up, thus reducing the area available for disposal of refuse.

Weight: 1st January to 31st December, 1964.

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Waste Paper	478	11	1	—
Iron	—	—	—	—
Baled Tins	—	—	—	—
Aluminium	—	4	3	6
Copper	—	—	—	10
Brass	—	—	—	26
Zinc and Pewter	—	—	—	—
Lead	—	—	1	8
Rags and Bagging	5	7	3	14
Bottle and Jars (27 3/12 grs.)	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	4	—	6
	484	8	2	14

Income and Expenditure: 1st April, 1964—31st March, 1965.

Income: £4,448. Expenditure: £3,754.

Excess of Income over Expenditure: £694.

I append herewith table showing costs of Collection and Disposal:—

TABLE VI.—REFUSE.
Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1964-65 (To 31st March, 1965).

Particulars	Collection and Salvage		Disposal (Tip)		Total	
	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Gross Expenditure	£ 29832	£ 29832	£ 4289	£ 3384	£ 34121	£ 33216
Gross Income	5689	5689	142	142	5831	5831
Net Cost	24143	24143	4147	3242	28290	27385
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton... ..	45/10.74	45/10.74	6/7.18	4/5.24	52/5.92	50/3.98
Gross Income per Ton... ..	8/9.03	8/9.03	2.62d.	2.62d.	8/11.65	8/11.65
Net Cost per Ton	37/1.71	37/1.71	6/4.56	4/2.62	43/6.27	41/4.33
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£1119.29	£1119.29	£192.26	£150.30	£1311.55	£1269.59
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises	£2809.94	£2809.94	£482.66	£377.33	£3292.60	£3187.27
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £	4.95d.	4.95d.	0.85d.	0.66d.	5.80d.	5.61d.

NOTE.—The Table is prepared by taking several weighings as an average for the year.

Refuse removed during the year (approx.) 13,000 tons
Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year 1964) 21,570
Number of Rated Premises 8,592
Total Rates in the £ 11/3
Product of a 1d. Rate £4.884

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 7,440.

Houses erected during 1964:—

By the Council:—

Permanent Houses and Flats erected	4
Permanent Houses and Flats in course of erection	4

By Private Enterprise:—

Houses and Bungalows erected	61
-------------------------------------	----

By the County Council:—

Permanent Houses for Police	—
Permanent Houses for Police in course of erection	—

Adaptations and Conversions	5
------------------------------------	---

It is observed from the above figures the erection of houses has been reduced by 15 on the previous year, and I am of the opinion this is attributable to the fact that there is practically no more building land available for development for the erection of houses. Therefore, it should be obvious that the pressing on with the joint sewerage scheme in the eastern area, previously referred to in this report, is imperative if further housing development for the benefit of the town is to proceed.

Work proceeded in implementing Section 60 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, regarding the provision of Means of Escape in Case of Fire, and the response to Notices served was extremely satisfactory, as can be observed by the table appearing below, and Groups I., II. and III. have been visited and action taken.

Premises Surveyed	479
Visits to Premises in connection with Survey	964
Informal Notices Served	286
Statutory Notices Served	185
Total Number of Houses Served	380
Not Applicable: Private Houses, etc.	62
Work Completed	109
Work in Hand	119
Work Outstanding	90

There are really no unhealthy areas in the district.

The staff engaged on Housing Inspections are the Public Health Inspectors, along with their other general duties.

The investigation of all applicants for Council houses is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and the actual

letting of the houses after the allocation by the Council is carried out by this department.

Tenants are allowed one week to cleanse the house thoroughly before taking up occupation, and the premises are inspected after cleansing before the tenant is allowed to enter. This, in my opinion, is most important, as on subsequent visits, if the premises are not found to be clean, the tenant cannot use the argument that the house was dirty when he entered it.

The houses on the Council estates are visited and inspected during the year.

A new tenant of a vacated house may be allowed up to four weeks rent in lieu of decoration.

SEWERAGE

Due to the fact that the main pumping station is working under temporary conditions, considerable difficulty continues to be experienced in maintaining an effective service. I must pay tribute to the staff employed at this station, who have for some time now put up with most uncomfortable and unsatisfactory working conditions, but despite all this, storm water arriving at the station has been dealt with with very little inconvenience to the general public.

All sewerage of the town gravitates to a main pumping station in Westbourne Avenue, where it is pumped into two sewerage storage reservoirs of a total capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The contents of the reservoirs are discharged into the sea at a point approximately 1,000 yards from the sea wall, and the 30in. valve to the sea is opened half an hour after high water and closed 2 hours after high water, so that at all times of dry weather flow the mouth of the sea outfall pipe is covered with a considerable depth of tidal water when it is discharging. During periods of heavy rainfall, the valve is opened for longer periods, but as Rhyl is a combined system, where the majority of rain and road surface water is diverted into the sewers, dilution is great.

I append herewith a table showing the total gallons pumped, together with a daily average:—

	Total Gallons Pumped	Daily Average
January	41,633,591 ...	1,343,019
February	35,223,031 ...	1,214,933
March	69,218,251 ...	2,232,846
April	55,120,950 ...	1,837,365
May	49,075,218 ...	1,583,071
June	65,839,446 ...	2,194,648
July	67,025,139 ...	2,162,001
August	76,408,314 ...	2,464,784
September	50,335,036 ...	1,677,834
October	77,414,755 ...	2,497,250
November	48,540,342 ...	1,618,011
December	110,361,287 ...	3,560,041
	746,195,360	2,032,150

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are now two premises which are registered under the above Act in the district.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Five premises are registered under the above Act.

RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL ACT, 1956.

Thirty Hairdressing Establishments are registered under the above Act.

LICENSED PREMISES.

The co-operation referred to in previous Reports continues, and I am pleased to report that as a result of consultations and advice given, considerable improvements have been carried out to various licensed premises in the town and, in the main, all licensed premises have satisfactory sanitary accommodation.

It has been the practice for years now to present a written report to the Justices sitting at the Annual Brewster Sessions on the sanitary arrangements and hygienic provisions at hotels, public houses, clubs, billiards halls, ballrooms theatres and places of public entertainment.

I must say that, in the main, the brewery companies and hotel managements are most co-operative in complying with the requirements of the Public Health Department.

**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PEST ACT, 1949.
RATS AND MICE.**

The Council continue to take energetic measures in their area.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1964, 55 properties were treated for rats.

Three hundred and two properties further to the above were treated for mice, and 737 other properties were inspected.

The sewers were test-baited for the presence of rats, and two treatments were carried out in areas where rat traces were found.

The Rhyl Cut was treated three times throughout its entire length in the Rhyl area.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice: 3,274.

The latest methods of rodent destruction, as laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, are in operation.

Annoyance and nuisance has been experienced in the east end of the district as a result of rabbits living and breeding, who have escaped myxamatosis, and the Council have entered into a contract with a person who, along with the Rodent Operator, visits the area frequently and takes steps to eradicate any infestation of rabbits.

During the year, complaints were received of a pigeon nuisance at the Royal Alexandra Hospital and, after various experiments, a trap was devised, with the result that 244 pigeons were caught and by arrangement with the local Homing Pigeon Society it was ensured that the owners of all "ringed" pigeons were informed before they were destroyed.

By the end of the year the number of pigeons frequenting the hospital was reduced considerably. The work of trapping will continue during next year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The Council are the authority responsible for operating the Shops Act, 1950.

The Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the whole of the administration of the Shops Act, 1950. The Council made the following Orders during the year:—

- 1—Sunday Trading Order, 1964, Section 51, exempting for 18 Sundays the Sunday Closing Provisions of the Act for the sale of
 - (a) Any articles required for the purposes of bathing or fishing.
 - (b) Photographic Requisites.
 - (c) Toys, Souvenirs and Fancy Goods.
 - (d) Books, Stationery, Photographs, Reproductions and Postcards.
 - (e) Fried Fish and Chips.
- 2—Extension of Hours Order, 1964, for 18 weeks: Substituting for paragraph (b) of Section 2 of the Shops Act, 1950:
 - (a) At 9.30 p.m. in the evenings on the late day.
 - (b) At 9 p.m. in the evening on any other day.
- 3—Rhyl (Suspension of Weekly Half-Holiday) Order, 1964, for 16 weeks.
- 4—The Rhyl (Extension of Hours) Exhibition Order, 1964.

Regular visits and inspections were made to see that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

I append herewith the various tables required in accordance with Section 60 of the Act. With the exception of the registration of premises there was little inspection work carried out during the year.

TABLE A—Registration and General Inspections.

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total no. of reg. premises at end of year	No. of reg. premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	91	91	—
Retail Shops	231	231	—
Wholesale shops, warehouses	12	12	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	66	60	—
Fuel storage depots	2	2	—

TABLE B—Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises.

210

TABLE C—Analysis of Persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of workplace (1)	No. of persons employed (2)
Offices	684
Retail shops	1288
Wholesale departments, warehouses	196
Catering establishments open to the public	952
Canteens	14
Fuel storage depots	18
Total	3152
Total Males	1880
Total Females	1272

TABLE D—Exemptions.

M/c. Line No.	Class of Premises	No. of exemptions current at 31st December	No. of exemptions granted or exten- ded during year	No. of applications refused or exemp- tions withdrawn during year	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed applicat'n.	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against withdrawal of exemption	No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)
Part I.—Space (Sec. 5(2))								
1.	Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Wholesale shops, warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Catering establishments open to pub- lic, canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Fuel storage depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part II.—Temperature (Sec. 6)								
11.	Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Wholesale shops, warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Catering establishments open to pub- lic, canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Fuel storage depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Part III.—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)

- 21. Offices
- 22. Retail shops
- 23. Wholesale shops, warehouses
- 24. Catering establishments open to public, canteens
- 25. Fuel storage depots

NIL

Part IV.—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)

- 31. Offices
- 32. Retail shops
- 33. Wholesale shops, warehouses
- 34. Catering establishments open to public, canteens
- 35. Fuel storage depots

NIL

TABLE E—Prosecutions.

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed
in the year

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informa- tions laid	No. of informa- tions leading to a conviction
NIL			

No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Sec. 22... Nil

No. of interim orders granted Nil

TABLE F—Inspectors.

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ... 3

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in con-
nection with the Act —

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The responsibility for the care and maintenance of all public conveniences in the town is under the Health Department, under the general supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Council have been considering for some time the unsatisfactory condition of the toilets at the West End, and have instructed the Surveyor to prepare plans for the total reconstruction and enlarging of these toilets. It is hoped that they will be erected during 1965.

Vandalism in the toilets is one of our main problems, particularly during the summer season after dark, and I am afraid I can offer no suggestions which would be an answer to this problem.

All toilets in the town, whether attended or not, have free washing facilities, there being a wash-hand basin with a cold water tap over. During the summer, at one toilet, the provision of free washing facilities and the issue of towels free was

tried out as an experiment. This service was abused, and it was estimated that to provide free facilities and free towels would cost of £1,000 extra per annum, and whilst the Council, the Medical Officer of Health, and I, were most anxious to consider free facilities, it was felt that the cost was too great.

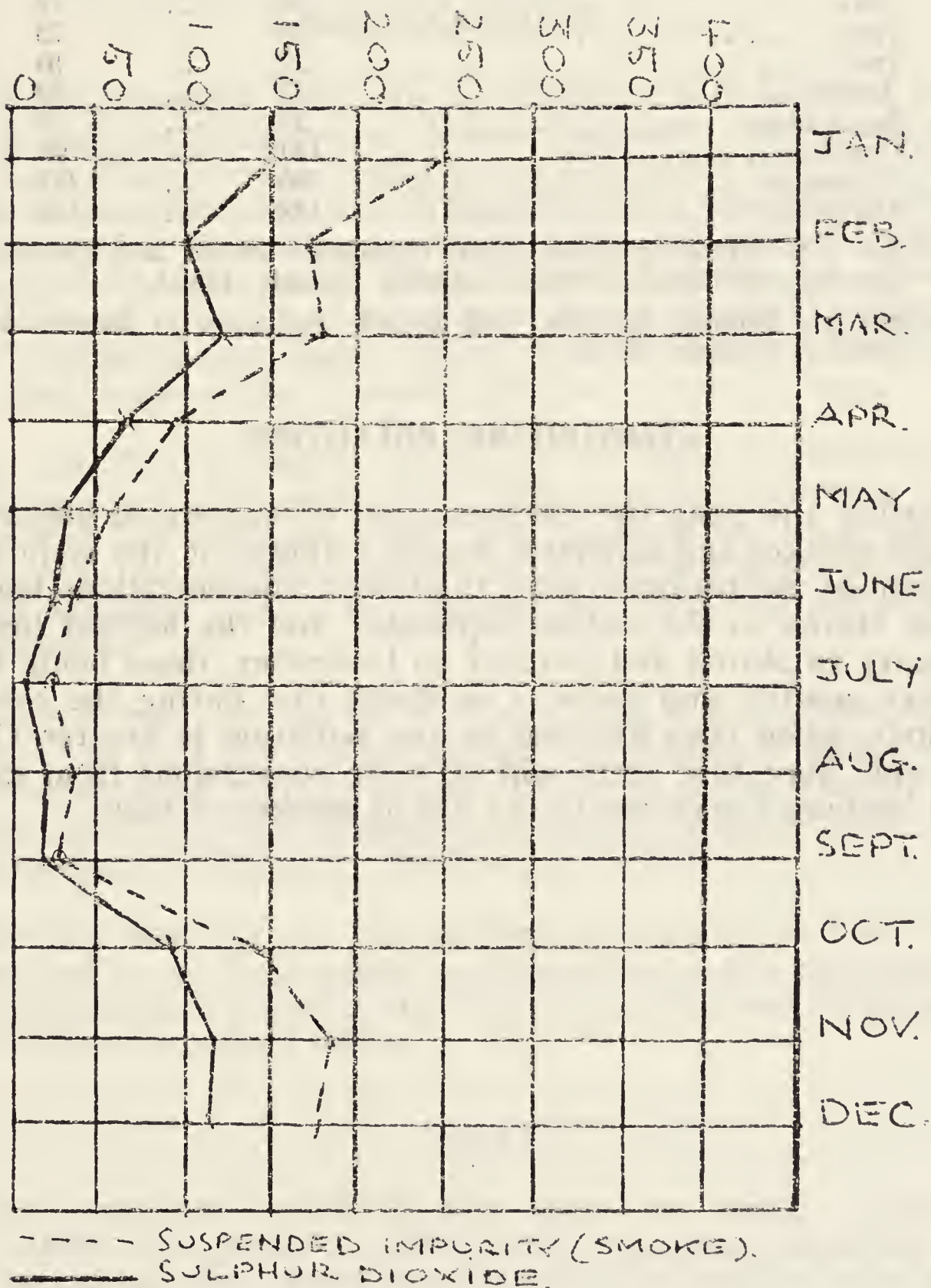
A Nappy Changing Service was inaugurated in the main toilets at the top of High Street during the summer season, and it was found to be a most useful service and a great help to many mothers with small children.

VOLUMETRIC METHOD.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, EDWARD HENRY STREET. RHYL

MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1964.

Concentration expressed as Microgrammes per cubic metre.



CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR.

Month	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	250	156
February	172	108
March	182	124
April	99	71
May	58	37
June	39	23
July	27	10
August	43	20
September	33	27
October	149	98
November	186	117
December	178	118

Averages for Winter months, 1964 (January—March and October—November): Smoke, 186.15; Sulphur Dioxide, 120.15.

Averages for Summer months, 1964 (April—September): Smoke, 46.5; Sulphur Dioxide, 31.35.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year the concentration of suspended impurity (black smoke) and sulphuric dioxide followed in the main the pattern of the previous year, the lowest concentrations being from March to the end of September and the highest being January to March and October to December, these being the winter months, and there is no doubt that during the colder periods, when open fires are in use, pollution is greater. One can only hope that there will be more conversions from solid fuel burning appliances to the use of smokeless fuels.

METEOROLOGY

(For Statistical Tables see pages 77—80).

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Instruments used are by Negretti and Zambra, and are situate in Westbourne Avenue (opposite the Pumping Station). They include a Maximum, Minimum, Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers in a Stevenson Screen, a Grass Minimum Thermometer, Rain Gauge and Measure, a Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder and a Wind Vane. A Hyetograph, giving the rate and duration of rainfall, is situate outside the Pumping Station. The Barometer (Kew Pattern) and Thermometer attached is also at the Pumping Station.

At the Meteorological Kiosk on the East Promenade a Self-recording Barograph and Thermograph, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer, Tide Table, previous day's Sun Card, Daily Weather Forecast Report of the Air Ministry and combined Weather Charts and records are exhibited for public information.

Observations are taken at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time each day. Code Weather Telegrams are despatched every day to the Meteorological Office at 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time for certain evening papers served (through the Meteorological Office) by the Press Association.

Weekly, monthly and Annual Reports are prepared and are furnished to the local paper, and supplied to any enquiries—advertisement or private. Full reports monthly are forwarded to the Meteorological Office.

NOTES.

The Station is situate 31 feet above sea level. Latitude $53^{\circ} 19' N$. Longitude $3^{\circ} 30' W$. The Sunshine Recorder is 11 feet above the ground on which it is sited, and the Rain Gauge is one foot above the ground.

Humidity is calculated with Hygrometrical Tables, published by the Meteorological Office (Saturation = 100 per cent.).

The percentage of possible duration of sunshine is calculated by the Meteorological Office, with reference to the maximum duration theoretically possible in the latitude. The percentage of normal figures represent the mean daily duration for the year $\times 100 \div$ the average for the year (the past 30 years ending 1960 being the figure taken = hours for Rhyl). The average rainfall for the years 1921—1950 (30 years) is 26.63 inches, and is the figure used by the Meteorological Office.

A fall of one inch (25.4 millimetres) is equivalent to nearly 101 tons of water to the acre. One ton of rain equals 224 gallons or nearly 36 cubic feet. An inch of rain implies 64,640 tons or 14,479,360 gallons of rain per square mile.

ANNUAL SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL, ETC., REPORT, AND STATISTICAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR 1964.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was less than the 30 years' average (26.63 inches), the total being 20.38 inches as against 19.92 inches for the year 1963—which shows an increase of 0.46 inches. The year's total was below the national average by 12.29 inches.

The average rainfall for England and Wales (35 years' average) is 32.67 inches, and we usually find Rhyl well below this figure, as shown by Rhyl's 80 years' average (1881—1961) = 25.69 inches.

During the year 1964 rain fell on 160 days, as against 167 in 1963.

The monthly average of rain works out at 1.70 inches, as against 1.66 inches for 1963; and a monthly average of 13.3 days on which rain fell, as against 14.0 days in 1963.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was recorded on December 12th, when at 9 a.m. on the 13th December 1.71 inches was recorded.

The wettest month during the year was December, with a total of 3.79 inches, and the driest was February, with a total of 0.28 inches (see Features).

FEATURES.

January: 0.49 inches—Lowest total for January on record, i.e., since 1882.

March: 2.08 inches—Lowest total for March since 1951 (4.69 inches); also, 1.30 inches on the 24th was the highest day's total for March since 1919 (1.50 inches).

September: 1.18 inches—This total was the lowest for September since 1959 (0.57 inches).

November: 1.78 inches was the lowest total for November since 1958 (1.39 inches).

December: 3.79 inches—Highest total for December since 1934 (also 3.79 inches).

SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1964 was 1,392 hours 30 minutes, as compared with 1,514 hours 36 minutes during 1963.

The instrument is now verified bi-annually by an official of the Meteorological Office. An inspection was made this year on the 10th September, 1964.

The total record for 1964 is 122 hours 6 minutes less than that of 1963, which year was 51 hours 54 minutes more than that of 1962.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1964 (see Table II. on page 78).

These figures will show that the year 1964 was 133 hours 48 minutes less than the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, and 122 hours 54 minutes less than that of the average for 20 years.

During the past 20 years the records show that Rhyl has enjoyed, on an average, 305 days per annum with registered sunshine. This is a fine record, especially so when it is remembered that the district is free from fog and has the lowest rainfall of any health resort on the Western coast of

Great Britain. This is due, it is officially stated, to its unique position at the mouth of the famed Vale of Clwyd and protected as it is on the West by the Snowdonian mountains.

The daily average of recorded sunshine works out at 3 hours 49 minutes, as against 4 hours 9 minutes in 1963, and 4 hours 17 minutes in 1962, and also in 1961, and as against 4 hours 12 minutes in 1960; 4 hours 38 minutes in 1959; 3 hours 23 minutes in 1958; 4 hours 3 minutes in 1957; 4 hours 12 minutes in 1956; 4 hours 47 minutes in 1955; 3 hours 37 minutes in 1954; and 4 hours 20 minutes in 1953.

Rhyl's daily average of recorded sunshine for 30 years (1931-60) is **4.06 hours**, as against the national average for England and Wales (40 years) of 3.94 hours.

It is interesting to note that the highest day's record of sunshine in Rhyl during the whole of the year 1964 occurred on 19th May, there being 14 hours 12 minutes as against 15 hours 18 minutes in June and July, 1963.

FEATURES.

May: 180 hours 36 minutes—Lowest total for May since 1958 (170 hours 48 minutes).

June: 161 hours 24 minutes—Lowest total for June since 1958 (152 hours 30 minutes).

September: 169 hours 36 minutes—Highest total for September since 1959 (178 hours 12 minutes), and over 47 hours above the normal average for September.

November: 75 hours 12 minutes—Highest total for November since 1948 (87 hours 30 minutes).

Note: The total number of days of sunshine for the year 1964 was 302 as against 305 in 1963.

1964 TEMPERATURES.

The Mean Temperature for the month of February, 1964, was 41.3°F. (5°C.) as against 33°F. (1°C.) in February, 1963. The 30 years average for February is 41.4°F. (5°C.).

March: 57°F. (14°C.) on 23rd was the highest day's temperature for March since 1955 (55°F.).

June: The Mean Temperature for June was 56.5°F., this being 1.1°F. above the 30 years' average.

August: The Minimum Temperature of 40°F. (4°C.) on 25th was the lowest for August since 1934 (also 40°F.) and only 1°F. more than the lowest minimum on record.

September: The average daily temperature—58.3°F. (15°C.)—was 1°F. above the normal 30 years' average for this month.

October: 69°F. (21°C.)—The highest maximum for October since 1959 (78°F.); also the average daily temperature—49.7°F. (9°C.) was 1.9°F. lower than the normal 30 years' average for this month.

December: 58°F. (14°C.) on 12th was the highest maximum for December since 1957 (58°F.).

SUMMARISING.

The year 1964 was well below the 20 years' average for sunshine, and was also the lowest year's total since 1958; on the other hand, the year's rainfall was again low (although not quite as low as 1963), being nearly 5 inches lower than the 20 years' average.

A point of interest to note was the exceptionally low total rain recorded in the first 9 months—11.97 inches (lowest for this period since 1933); and then for the 10 months—14.81 inches, being the lowest total for same period for 62 years, i.e., since 1902; and then again for the 11 months—January to November (inclusive), a total of only 16.59 inches was recorded (still the lowest for the same period for 62 years—15.75 inches). However, December spoilt the record by 3.79 inches falling; whereas, if we had recorded only 1.86 inches or less, the second lowest total for a year on record would have been registered.

The temperature throughout the year averaged the same as the past ten years, but slightly lower than the 20 year average.

Eight months of the year exceeded the past ten years' monthly averages and 7 months exceeded the 30 year average.

A year not too good for sunshine, I am sorry to say, but with the redeeming feature of being a dry one, and a warmer one than the previous years.

(Signed) W. A. FIELD, B.E.M., A.C.C.S.,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE 1.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR 1964.

Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.										Rainfall.					Wind.	Bright Sunshine.			
Month.	Means of		Means of A. and B.	Highest Maximum.	Date:	Lowest Minimum.	Date:	No. of days Rain Fell.		Most in a Day.—Ins.	Date:		Days.	Nights.	Prevailing Direction.	Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average.—Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded	Total Hours.
	A. Maximum.	B. Minimum.						No. of days	Rain Fell.		Most in a Day.	Days.							
January ...	45.3	36.2	40.8	52	2/31	21	14/15	8	0.49	0.16	30	—	4	4	S.E.	7.0	1.73	18	53.6
February ...	46.0	36.6	41.3	57	25/27	25	6	7	0.28	0.06	16/22	3	2	2	S.E.	8.4	2.11	21	61.2
March ...	46.1	35.8	41.0	57	23	27	8	11	2.08	1.30	24	3	7	7	S.E.	8.8	2.28	23	70.8
April ...	53.8	43.0	48.4	66	27	31	7	17	1.53	0.35	28	4	10	10	S.W.	11.4	4.20	29	130.6
May...	62.6	49.3	56.0	77	17/27	41	15	14	0.85	0.21	9	1	6	6	S.W.	14.2	5.83	29	180.6
June ...	61.9	51.1	56.5	73	12	42	2	15	2.09	0.53	9	3	5	5	S.	13.2	5.38	26	161.4
July ...	65.5	54.8	60.2	74	17	44	27	12	1.33	0.41	18	1	8	8	S.W.	14.1	5.16	31	160.0
August ...	65.5	53.3	59.4	74	25	40	31	14	2.14	0.55	5	4	9	9	W.	12.6	6.20	29	192.3
September .	65.4	51.2	58.3	74	2	42	21	12	1.18	0.36	16	3	7	7	S.S.W.	12.3	5.65	30	169.6
October ...	55.9	43.5	49.7	69	4	33	13	16	2.84	0.58	14	3	10	10	S.S.E.	8.9	3.07	25	95.2
November...	52.6	41.0	46.8	61	24	26	9	15	1.78	0.55	30	4	8	8	S.	8.0	2.51	24	75.2
December...	45.9	34.8	40.4	58	12	19	28	19	3.79	1.71	12	8	9	9	S.W.	6.2	1.55	17	42.0
Total for year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	20.38	—	—	37	85	—	—	—	—	302	1392.5
Monthly Average ...	55.5	44.2	49.9	—	—	—	—	13.3	1.70	—	—	3.1	7.1	—	—	—	3.81	25.2	116.0
Total for 1963... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	19.92	—	—	46	84	—	—	—	—	305	1514.4
Monthly Average ...	53.7	42.5	48.1	—	—	—	—	14.0	1.66	—	—	3.6	7.0	—	—	—	4.15	25.4	126.2

TABLE II.—10.20 YEARS AVERAGES—SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY.

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.						Humidity.	
	Inches.	Monthly Average.—Inches.	Total Rain Days.	Month's Greatest Fall.—Inches.	Month's Lowest Fall.—Inches.	Hours.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine Days.	Daily Average.—Hours.	Highest in One Month.—Hours.	Lowest in One Month.—Hours.	Duration Percentage of Average	9.0 a.m. Per cent.
1955	19.00	1.58	155	2.58	0.33	1754.3	63	302	4.78	312.6	38.5	114	78
1956	26.12	2.18	170	7.31	0.44	1526.1	65	301	4.20	270.2	35.9	100	79
1957	26.60	2.22	170	5.13	0.26	1476.2	67	298	4.05	306.1	39.8	102	79
1958	31.25	2.60	200	4.95	0.77	1235.4	71	294	3.38	170.8	24.7	83	79
1959	23.91	1.99	156	3.93	0.17	1694.1	63	302	4.64	268.9	24.5	109	75
1960	31.02	2.59	179	5.57	0.56	1536.8	52	314	4.20	283.5	34.9	101	77
1961	27.18	2.26	173	3.53	0.68	1566.3	45	320	4.28	234.8	33.8	108	77
1962	19.40	1.62	165	3.05	0.64	1566.5	67	298	4.28	229.9	52.6	107	76
1963	19.92	1.66	167	3.91	0.22	1514.6	60	305	4.15	207.8	43.1	107	79
1964	20.38	1.70	160	3.79	0.28	1392.5	63	302	3.81	192.3	42.0	98	76
Totals...	244.78	...	1695	...	...	15262.8	616	3036	...	...	...	1029	775
Average 10 years ...	24.48	2.04	170	...	...	1526.3	62	304	4.18	...	...	103	78
Average 20 years ...	25.03	2.06	171	...	...	1519.4	61	305	4.16	...	...	100	77

TABLE III.

MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1955-64.

ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURES OF KNOWN
RECORDS (SINCE 1905).

Month	Max. °F.	Min. °F	Mean °F	1964 Differ- ence °F	Average Mean Temp. 1921-50 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
						Year	Date	°F	Year	Date	°F.
January	43.5	33.4	38.5	+2.3	41.5	1916} 1932}	5/6 17	63	1940} 1963}	21 25	11
February	44.5	34.4	39.5	+1.8	41.4	1922	25	62	1917} 1954}	6 2	10
March	54.4	38.0	46.2	-5.2	43.9	1946	29/30	71	1947	3	16
April	53.3	41.5	47.4	+1.0	47.3	1949	15	75	1917	3	22
May... ..	60.2	46.5	53.4	+2.6	52.0	1920} 1948}	25} 18}	79	1909	16	27
June... ..	64.4	51.4	57.9	-1.4	57.2	1952} 1950	17} 6	88	1941	11	36
July... ..	65.6	53.9	59.7	+0.5	60.6	1948	29	91	1922	11	40
August... ..	65.8	53.7	59.8	-0.4	60.4	1911 1919}	13 11}	89	1912} 1919}	28} 31}	39
September... ..	63.7	51.2	57.5	+0.8	57.1	1934} 1954}	14} 1}	80	1907} 1909}	4} 14}	34
October	58.1	46.3	52.2	-2.5	51.5	1959	10}	78	1928}	23/30}	22
November... ..	51.0	41.4	46.2	+0.6	45.6	1946	3	68	1926	31	20
December... ..	46.3	32.0	39.2	+1.2	42.6	1948} 1953}	2} 2}	61	1912 1962	30 25	16
Yearly Average:	55.9	43.6	49.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 years... ..	56.2	44.8	50.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 years... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—10 YEARS' MONTHLY SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL TOTALS.

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Jan.	35.5	42.7	59.2	39.8	54.6	62.8	34.9	33.8	59.4	64.9	2.01	1.76	2.51	1.40	2.01	3.93	4.63	3.53	3.05	1.19
Feb.	55.8	73.1	69.0	86.7	60.4	92.5	68.1	77.1	52.6	102.8	1.96	2.16	0.44	2.04	4.95	0.17	1.66	2.33	1.22	0.22
March... ..	116.7	169.9	152.2	95.8	101.9	94.4	66.1	133.6	155.1	126.4	1.80	1.55	1.17	1.36	1.24	0.72	1.94	0.68	0.87	1.72
April	217.2	164.6	182.6	167.9	153.5	126.8	187.3	111.2	194.1	114.8	1.02	0.87	1.90	0.26	0.77	2.73	1.32	2.87	1.75	2.24
May	167.2	211.4	270.2	221.5	170.8	241.8	196.3	234.8	214.5	207.8	2.61	1.98	0.50	1.46	2.34	1.94	1.35	1.38	1.65	0.55
June	145.6	153.2	187.8	306.1	152.5	268.9	283.5	222.5	229.9	204.7	2.68	2.58	1.35	1.35	2.95	1.94	0.56	1.06	1.27	2.93
July	121.1	312.6	151.6	135.0	162.4	228.9	167.1	161.9	156.1	182.0	2.37	0.33	4.18	4.12	3.17	2.04	2.42	3.06	0.64	0.81
August	122.8	251.0	160.4	121.6	120.8	200.4	190.0	197.6	164.8	142.2	2.19	1.44	7.31	4.53	3.09	0.80	3.20	2.87	1.77	2.22
Sept.	163.3	164.1	106.7	100.1	111.5	178.2	146.6	144.3	103.6	162.6	2.16	0.96	2.43	5.13	4.54	0.57	3.66	1.63	2.08	1.68
Oct.	72.1	111.8	113.2	79.7	78.5	123.2	73.3	116.6	118.6	108.7	4.42	2.00	1.22	1.56	2.47	2.76	2.20	2.92	0.98	2.18
Nov.	64.0	61.4	37.3	63.5	43.8	51.7	55.7	60.5	57.8	54.6	5.16	1.04	1.55	1.76	1.39	3.08	5.57	1.83	1.87	3.91
Dec.	35.2	38.5	35.9	58.5	24.7	24.5	67.9	72.4	60.0	43.1	2.52	2.33	1.56	1.63	2.33	3.23	2.51	3.02	2.25	0.27
* Difference from	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	—
Avge for the Year	0.45	0.72	0.14	0.01	0.68	0.58	0.14	0.22	0.22	0.09	4.27	7.63	0.51	0.63	4.62	2.72	4.39	0.55	7.23	6.71

Sunshine: *This figure is the 30 years daily average = 4.06 hours.

Rainfall: This figure is 30 years yearly average = 26.63 inches.

